

E. # 1820

f. 1

Evidentiary Document No. 5418.

In the International Military
Tribunal for the Far East.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND OTHERS

V

ARAKI Sadao and Others

AFFIDAVIT

I, George De Verdon WESTLEY of 284a Camberwell Road, Camberwell, in the State of Victoria, formerly VX44808 Major G. De V. Westley of 2/21 Infantry Battalion make oath and say:-

1. On 3rd. February 1942, I was one of the 39 officers and 752 other ranks of the Australian Forces captured by the Japanese on the Ambon Town side of Ambon Island. We were confined in Tan Toey Camp. Dutch prisoners of war were held in a separate compound on the other side of a road which separated the two compounds.
2. On 26th October, 1942, a draft of 263 prisoners of war including the Battalion Commander and all except one medical officer were taken from the Australian Forces and despatched to an unknown destination. Nearly all of the Dutch prisoners of war were taken on the same ship. I remained and had 22 officers and 505 other ranks under my command.
3. Early in 1942 the Japanese had placed within the boundaries of our camp a bomb dump of approximately 200,000 pounds of high explosive aerial bombs. This was placed within 50 yards of the Camp Hospital. I protested to the Japs but they refused to remove it saying that the Allies wouldn't bomb it because they knew we were in the camp. On 15th February, 1943, as a result of a bombing raid this dump was exploded. Ten Australians, including the Medical Officer, were killed and 75 were wounded. Most of the camp was blown flat and more than half was destroyed by fire. I was then told by the Japs to put a large red cross on the roof of one of the still remaining buildings. The rest of the camp was still burning. Japanese planes flew over and photographed the camp. I was then ordered to take the Red Cross down and realised that it had only been erected for propaganda purposes.
4. Up to August, 1944, the rice ration was 17 ounces per man per day. Occasional issues of fish and vegetables were made, but never at any time was the daily ration adequate for the amount or kind of work the men had to do. During September and October, 1944, the daily ration was $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of rice and $7\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of tapioca flour per man. During November and December the daily ration was 9 ounces of tapioca flour and no rice. For January to March, 1945, the daily ration was $8\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of rice per man plus sometimes sweet potatoes but these were all bad.

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April and May the ration was 6 ounces of rice and from June to August, 1945, it was 4 ounces of rice. After the Japanese surrender the rice ration was increased to 27 ounces per man per day and in addition tinned meat, and fish, fresh vegetables, sugar and salt were issued showing that the supplies of these foods were available. The Japanese guards got much better rations than we did. They did not suffer from any shortage of food.

5. Continuously throughout the period of captivity the majority of officers and men were forced to work on military tasks. These included loading and unloading supplies and munition from ships, building roads and stores, oil tanks, air-raid shelter tank straps, gun positions trench systems and delousing bombs. The hours of work were from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. I made protests about the nature of the work on which the men were engaged but these were of no avail. If the men refused to work they were beaten. On one occasion when I protested the Camp Commandant struck an ulcer on my leg with a stick. On another occasion when I complained about a sick American being made to work I was struck on the face. Sick men were made to work. Men with terrific ulcers, men suffering from malaria, beri beri, enteritis and other diseases were forced to work by the Japanese. I have seen men on crutches and sticks forced to work. I know of other cases of men who were so weak that they had to be lifted on to trucks being forced to work.

6. After August, 1944, a particular drastic form of torture was introduced by the Japs. We called it "the long carry." In my opinion it was deliberately instituted to break down the morale and to kill off the weaker prisoners. At that time the men were in an extremely weakened condition, many were sick as well. They were forced to carry 90 pounds bags of cement one per man, or a 250 pound aerial bomb between 2 men up a very steep incline. They were beaten with sticks or pick handles if they lagged. The men left at about 6 a.m. and returned at 8 p.m. The distance to the place where these things were dumped and back was about miles. The cement and bombs could have been transported easily by sea as both the place where they were picked up and the place where they were dumped was near the sea.

7. Discipline was enforced by the Japanese by beating with pick handles, iron bars, steel wire cables etc. In 1942 on one occasion eleven men were executed by the Japs. About 4 men had been outside the compound and were caught. They had been out to try to get food. The Japs alleged that 19 others were implicated. They took the 23 men to the Japanese Headquarter outside the camp where they were tortured and beaten for five days. I could hear their screams and could see the rise and fall of the iron bars as they were struck. When they lost consciousness they were revived with water and the beating continued. Eleven of

them were then taken away and executed. Those that came back were just a horrible looking mass of black and blue blood bruises. The Japs had also tortured them with lighted cigarettes and had hung them up by their thumbs. All have since died except Private Elsum.

8. The Japanese executed 17 Australians altogether, 11 for leaving camp to obtain food after dark, 5 for stealing food from a Jap store and one for attempting to escape. Sixteen were beheaded and one was shot.

9. Of the 528 men at Tan Toey on 26 Oct. 42 only 123 were alive on capitulation of the Japs and two of these subsequently died at Morotai to which we were evacuated.

Sworn at MELBOURNE)
in the State of Victoria)
this the Seventh day)
of October, 1946.)

(Sgd) G. De V. WESTLEY

Before me

(sgd) W. A. Fax
Commissioner for taking affidavits and declarations under the
Evidence Act 1928.

Doc 5418

Ex 1820-19

No 1

VICTORIA / CAMBERWELL / CAMBERWELL 街二百八十四番二住
余 / GEORGE DE VERDON WESTLEY /
G. DE K. WESTLEY / 宣達言上次、通り陳述ス。

一 千九百四十二年昭和十三年三月三日 AMBON / AMBON / 町側日本
軍捕合シテ壕洲軍將校三十九人代、階級者七百五十六人中、一
令事ヲ。

吾々 / TAN YOEY / 收容所ニ監禁サレタ。和蘭兵、俘虜達ハ
其構内ニ二三區分ニシテ、道路、向側ニ別、區劃内抑留サ
レタ。

二 千九百四十二年昭和十三年十月二十二日甚、壕洲軍カウ軍醫曹
一名ヲ隔テ大隊長及ニ其伙總ヲテ合シ二百二十三名、
俘虜ガ徴發サレ地名不詳、或ニ目的地ハ派遣サレタ。和蘭兵、
俘虜達、殆ト總テ、者同船ニ連シテ行カレタ。
和、後ニ残リテ而シテ私指揮下ニ三十二人、將校ト五百五人、兵ガ
居タ。

三 千九百四十二年昭和十三年、初メ日本軍、高性能爆彈約
廿万磅ヲ容ニ貯藏所一ヲ吾々、收容所、構内ニ設置
シタ。之ニ收容所病院カウ五ヤード以内、距離ニ設テシタ、
事ヲ。和日本人達ニ抗議セシメ、聯合軍側ハ吾々ガ此、收
容所ニ居ル下ヲ容テ居ルカウ爆撃セタコト云フ其、
爆彈貯藏所ヲ他ニ移スコトヲ拒絶シタ。千九百四十三
年昭和十三年二月十五日爆撃シタ此、貯藏所、爆
破サレタ。軍醫曹一名ヲ合シ十人壕洲兵、死ニシテ外ニ七十五
人負傷シタ。收容所大部分ハ地上ニ吹き倒サレ、事今以

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上、大災、高々焼失シ。次、日本空軍連、私、尚残存ニシ
キ、建物、一、屋上ニ大キキ赤十字ヲ掲グニ據ニ言ハシ。收容
所、残リ、部令、尚燃ニシキ。何機カ、日本、飛行機、上空ヲ飛
翔シテ、其、收容所ヲ撮影シ。其、方、私、甚、赤十字ヲ下ニ據ニ命
令セリ。而シテ、私、此、赤十字、軍ニ宣傳、有ニ掲揚セリテ居リコ
ヲ知リタリ。

目的

四、千九百四十四年、昭和十九年、八月、米、定量、一日、人、一、斗、五、升、
ノ下ニシ。時々、魚、及、野菜、ヲ支給セリ。然レ、毎日、配給食糧、ハ、豆
等、其、他、仕事、量、上、ノ種類、對シ、何時、決、テ、通、カ、セ、テ、
ハ、シ、タ、リ。千九百四十四年、昭和十九年、九月、及、十月、間、一日、配給食糧、
一人、一、斗、五、升、ノ下ニシ。米、一、斗、五、升、ノ下ニシ。粉、一、斗、五、升、ノ下ニシ。十月、及、十一
月、間、日々、定量、ハ、九、斗、五、升、ノ下ニシ。粉、一、斗、五、升、ノ下ニシ。米、配給セリ。千
九百四十五年、昭和二十年、一月、及、三月、迄、一日、配給食糧、一、斗、五、升、ノ下ニシ。米、
一、斗、五、升、ノ下ニシ。時々、甘、諸、ヲ支給セリ。及、之、等、ハ、白、米、品、物、干、
シ、タ、リ。千九百四十五年、昭和二十年、四月、及、五月、ニ、定量、ハ、六、斗、五、升、ノ下ニシ。米、
一、斗、五、升、ノ下ニシ。食糧、一、斗、五、升、ノ下ニシ。米、配給セリ。日本
降伏後、米、配給、ハ、一日、一、斗、五、升、ニ、増、カ、セ、リ。其、外、ニ、罐、詰、肉、
魚、新、鮮、ノ、野菜、砂糖、及、塩、一、斗、五、升、ノ下ニシ。及、之、等、ハ、白、米、品、物、干、
シ、タ、リ。食糧、ヲ、補、給、得、ル、事、情、ニ、テ、ハ、テ、カ、リ。日本、監視、安、重、
吾、々、ヲ、造、リ、良、ク、配、給、ヲ、受、テ、居、リ。彼、等、ノ、食糧、不足、ト、
シ、事、全、ク、無、カ、リ。

No 2

五、俘虜ニシテ居ル期間中、始終大部令、將校及ビ

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兵卒、軍需作業、衛生、強さ。之等、仕事、中、食糧及軍需品、船、積込、船、荷卸、道路、倉庫、油、防空壕、戦車、砲、砲座、塹壕、殺虫、弾、造、事、令、事、生、事、時間、午前七時、午後六時、ア、私、我、方、兵、運、使、役、各、生、事、生、質、敵、抗、議、何、效果、有、否、彼、等、生、事、拒、ト、敵、打、武、時、私、抗、議、収、容、所、長、私、足、腫、物、ステ、キ、敵、打、又、武、時、病、氣、一、米、國、人、生、事、カ、セ、テ、キ、私、苦、情、言、ラ、願、改、打、病、氣、者、モ、生、事、サ、セ、シ、非、道、腫、物、お、来、タ、人、ミ、リ、ヤ、脚、氣、腸、炎、其、他、病、氣、患、テ、キ、人、モ、日、本、兵、カ、無、理、傷、サ、セ、シ、私、松、葉、杖、ト、ステ、キ、頼、人、運、無、理、傷、サ、セ、シ、居、ル、ヲ、見、タ、コ、ト、ガ、ル、私、武、勇、各、人、大、衰、衰、弱、ト、ラ、ク、乗、ル、擔、揚、ゲ、テ、負、フ、様、者、無、理、傷、サ、セ、テ、キ、コ、ト、知、テ、キ、

六、一九四四年、昭和十九年、八月、以降、特殊、恐、ロ、キ、拷、問、方、式、日、本、軍、採、用、シ、タ、各、々、是、ヲ、永、キ、忍、苦、ト、稱、シ、キ、私、考、ヘ、テ、之、士、氣、減、退、セ、シ、メ、衰、弱、シ、タ、仔、房、達、殺、シ、盡、ス、為、計、畫、的、設、テ、シ、モ、デ、キ、其、頃、多、數、部、下、極、端、衰、弱、シ、居、リ、多、數、者、又、病、氣、デ、キ、彼、等、非、常、峻、シ、坂、道、九、十、計、度、セ、メ、一、袋、一、箇、人、或、二、百、五、十、計、度、爆、彈、二、人、一、箇、箇、死、運、搬、シ、テ、登、ル、ト、強、シ、タ、彼、等、ク、ク、ク、シ、キ、ハ、ト、ステ、キ、鶴、崎、柄、テ、改、打、シ、ル、デ、キ、

部下、者、達、朝、六、時、頃、迄、シ、テ、午後、八、時、ニ、歸、ル、デ、キ、

No. 3

Dec 5418.

此等品物、貯藏ニテハ場所、往後、距離、煙ア、此、セメ下
及爆彈、搬セテ場所、其、貯藏ニ場所、双方トモ海唇、附近ト
シテ船ト容易ニ運搬シ得タルニアリ。

七日本人、鶴崎、柄、鉄棒、銅索等ヲ殴打シテ處刑ヲ強行シテ、
 千九百四十二年、昭和十七年ノ中或時十人ノ者ガ日本人ニヨリ處刑ニ
 カシタ。約四人ノ者ガ其構内、外ニセテ居テ捕ヘラレタ。彼等ノ食糧ヲ
 得ラタメ外ニセテ居タリテ、日本人、相、外ニセテ十人ノ者モ同様ニ居
 ルト主張ス。日本人、此二十三人ノ者ヲ收容所、外ニ在リ日本軍司令部
 ニ連行シ、五日間拷問ヲ受テ殴打シタ。私ハ彼等ヲ殴打セル時其叫声ヲ
 聞キ、幾度鐵棒ヲ上下スルヲ見ルコトガ出来タ。

彼等ノ意識ヲ失フト水ヲ掛ケテ之ヲ墮ラセ改テ其連續ガシルベキナリ。
此ノ中ノ十人ノ者ハ連ニセカニ死刑ニシタ。其ノ來タ者ハ青黒ノ血傷痕
ニ見エリ。其ハ谷相ノ塊デアリ。日本人ハ又彼等ヲ火ノ附ケテ其
卷煙中ニ拷問シ。彼等ハ皆指テ彼等ヲ吊ニシタ。其後ハ其SUMニ等
兵ヲ除ケテ總テ其者ハ死ニシタ。

日本人、濠洲兵士人ヲ夜ニテ食糧ヲ得ニタメ収容所ヲ拔クモ、
廉ニヨリ、又人ヲ日本軍ノ食庫ニ食糧ヲ盗ミシ廉ニヨリ一人脱走、
企テ廉ニヨリ合計七人ヲ死刑ニ處スル十六人、首ヲ斬ル一人、
射殺カシタ。

凡、千八百四十二年（昭和十七年）十月二十六日 TAN TOEY / タイトイ / テンソウニ人
居り、者、中僅々二百二十三人、日本軍降伏、時生残り居り
此、中二人に喜み、移動先 MOROTAI / モロタイ / テ其後死に... ..

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